

MARKS HIS GRAVE

General S. C. Armstrong's
Headstone.

Ceremony About Grave in Hampton on the Arrival of the Hawaiian Stone.

HAMPTON, Va., April 20.—At sunset the little cemetery of the Hampton Normal Agricultural School opened its gates and a long procession of teachers, and the 600 scholars of the school, headed by its own band, entered and ranged themselves around the grave of General Armstrong. The massive lava stone, taken from the road leading over Telegraph Hill, in the rear of Diamond Head, Oahu, had been put in place. It had been sent by the kind friends of the General, and Chief Justice Judd, of Hawaii, and Mr. W. E. Rowell had taken especial interest in the matter. The Old Dominion Steamship Company had willingly brought it from New York with free transportation to Hampton Roads and the school grounds.

As General Armstrong had directed in a memorandum that no monument should be erected over his remains, the direction was followed, and the Hawaiian stone, weighing six tons, was placed in position, without any change of its surface, so that it was in the same rough hewn rock as when taken from the ground.

The services were simple and pathetic, as the sun went down. The company remained silent until the word "uncover" was given. Soon, a single sweet voice began to sing that pathetic hymn of the American negro, "Living Low, Sweet Chariot." Others joined, and at last the entire assembly united in it, with that perfect harmony of voice so common with the negro. After the hymn was sung, Dr. McVicar, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, the church formerly in charge of Phillips Brooks, repeated a prayer, all joined in the Lord's prayer, and the benediction followed.

This headstone stands near the largest and deepest and most convenient harbor of the United States, near the great lines of travel, where the climate invites many from all parts of the country—thousands of people will see it.

This stone is the only ocular evidence that such a place as Hawaii exists and contributed to the American army a soldier, born on its soil, and to philanthropy one, whom Phillips Brooks said was the successor of Abraham Lincoln in leading the negro race of America into the sunlight of Christian civilization.

At the foot of the General's grave stands a large boulder, taken from one of the hillsides at Williamstown, which he often climbed while a student there. The two together commemorate not only the world-wide influence and broad sympathies that entered into the formation of his noble and beneficent life, but show how far the influence of that life extended and how from wide apart lands sympathy, appreciation and affection flowed back to him, and will forever consecrate the spot where he was buried.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

ON MR. MARX' LETTER.

Few Comments By Playgoer Who Objects.

MR. EDITOR:—The publication of a letter in Saturday's Star, said to have been written by Melville Marx, of the Frawley Company, has opened the eyes of the people of Honolulu to the narrowness of the man's character. But this letter of Mr. Marx's is rather misleading in two specific instances, i. e., the standing of the Frawley Company in the United States from a dramatic standpoint, and the philanthropy of Messrs. Gottlieb, Friedlander and Marx. Philanthropy does not figure largely in the analysis of a theatrical manager's composition.

But permit me to go back a few months. The partial arrangements for the appearance of the Frawley Company at the Opera House last year were made. I have been informed, by Mr. Hoogs; later, the full meed fell to Mr. Giffard of Irwin & Co., and Mr. Hoogs, instead of being manager, was relegated to a secondary position—possibly several degrees removed from secondary. Mr. Marx, in order that he might feel the pulse of the people, and be in touch with the play-going public of Honolulu, came here several weeks in advance of his company. His first move on the board was for a guarantee, not openly, mark you, but in a quiet way. His sum, as I remember hearing him mention it at the Hawaiian Hotel, was \$3,000. He placed his expenses at \$7,000 on the season, but was willing to assume the other \$4,000. The guarantee as a direct fund was not forthcoming; then a sale of season tickets was opened, resulting, the first day, in the unprecedented sum of \$2,000 being received at the box office. Tickets were not issued, but each purchaser signed a contract. The inference from this was, that if the sale had not been large the company might not have appeared. So much for the firm's philanthropy.

A few days prior to the time set for the Frawley Company to begin their engagement, Nat Goodwin and his excellent company of artists appeared, and the Honolulu public, waiting, as they had been, for their arrival, expressed a desire to witness his performance. But Mr. Marx, with his usual generous motives, said: "No," and it was not until an indignation meeting was arranged for and Mr. Marx saw a loss staring him in the face that he yielded and permitted Mr. Goodwin and his company to occupy the boards before the arrival of the Frawleys. Some people were uncharitable enough to say that Mr. Marx received a bonus of \$150 for his permission, and as it has never been contradicted, the general public is willing to believe the truth of the rumor. A little more for Mr. Marx's philanthropy.

The Opera House was new, and to most Honolulu people the Frawley Company was new; for that reason, the patronage received was large, so large, in fact, that on the Saturday night when "The Ensign" was produced, Mr. Frawley, in bowing his acknowledgments to the audience, said it was the best, from a financial standpoint, that the company had ever played to. Mr. Frawley and his managers came here for what money there would be in it; it was not to be expected that he would have any other motive. His visit in September next—should he come—will be for the same reason. I cannot see any obligation on the part of the Honolulu public to wait for Frawley if there is an opportunity to see any other first-class company, and if the managers of Eastern theaters hold out inducements to Frawley, why the Honolulu public should stand in the way of his making money by taking advantage of the offers.

The receipts for the season of the Frawley Company were, approximately, \$9,000 for 13 performances, and the prices charged were from 50 to 75 percent above those charged by the same company in San Francisco. This being the case, I question whether the company could do better anywhere else for the same number of performances than it did in Honolulu.

Mr. Marx charges harsh treatment because the amusement company negotiated with the Alcazar Company, after failing to make satisfactory arrangements with him for the Frawleys. I really fail to discern that he has made out his case. His letter was plainly intended for publication, and with the motive of bringing discredit upon the local amusement company—a point in which I earnestly hope he will not succeed.

Mr. Marx says the critics consider his company the best organization in America. That is a point I will not argue with him. In my opinion, "there are others," and as a theater-goer of almost 40 years' standing, permit me to say that theatrical combinations, like those managed by Augustin Daly, the Frohman, A. M. Palmer, Mansfield or August Pitou, organized to play the large cities of America, and who appear in London, thus facing the critics of the old world and the new, have greater claims for superiority than those who play in limited circuits. Do not understand me, Mr. Editor, as wishing to depreciate the capabilities of the Frawley Company. With my family, I attended every performance but one at which the company appeared in Honolulu, and was satisfied with my investment, but still I believe I am justified in saying, I believe "there are others" when Mr. Marx claims so much for his company.

The amusement company is organized to provide entertainment for Honolulu folk, and it is the intention of the Executive Committee to secure Mr. Goodwin or the Alcazar Company.

From comments by the great critic, Peter Robertson, as well as others of the California press, I feel confident that the public will be as well satisfied with the Alcazar Company as it would be with either Mr. Goodwin or Mr. Frawley.

Chinese to Plantations.

The following disposition has been made of the Chinese who arrived on the Coptic May 31: Waianae Sugar Company, 198; Honokaa Sugar Company, 12; Pepee Sugar Company, 58; Waiakoa Mill, 5; Koloa Sugar Company, 35; Meier & Kruse, 29; Pioneer Mill Company, 30; Wong How, 5. Total, 372. One Chinaman died at the quarantine station last week.

Japanese Woman Suicides.

The body of Hosaka Yukou, a Japanese woman, was found floating in the vicinity of the Fish Market wharf early yesterday morning. A coroner's inquest was held shortly afterwards, and a verdict of suicide arrived at. Her husband, Matsumoto, declared that his wife had been despondent for some time.

TO A STREET SPRINKLER.

Sprinkle, sprinkle, great big cart,
Up and down the sloppy mart,
Sprinkle, be it cold or hot,
Wet or dry, it matters not.

What though wheelmen wail and weep,
Keep the mud two inches deep,
Let 'er flicker in a flood;
Streets were made for mixing mud.

Ere the golden sun has set,
Make the streets so limpid wet,
Those who, in the gloaming dim
Try to ride, will have to swim.

Let 'er sizzle day by day;
What are streets for, anyway?
Your job is to keep 'em wet,
And you get there, too, you bet!

Soak 'em to your heart's content,
'Till some genius shall invent
Some new wheel to sail the street,
With fins and flippers and web feet.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE OPINION AND THE FACTS.

First let us have what the doctor said, then the facts upon which he based his opinion, and finally we may ask whether the facts justified that opinion.

The doctor's opinion was this: "The man is suffering from chronic inflammation of the brain."

The facts as set forth subsequently by the patient himself under oath, and also verified by careful investigation, are these:

In August, 1889, the first symptoms of disease appeared. He had a bad taste in the mouth, and a thick, slimy phlegm covered the tongue and teeth, so that he was often obliged to wipe it out with a handkerchief. He had no appetite, and after eating the simplest thing he felt great oppression, and pains at the sides and chest. Later on he was seized with dizziness and dreadful pain in the head, the back of head being swollen, and so hot that it seemed on fire. This pain in the head grew worse, until the patient fancied his head must burst; and, as it was, he nearly went out of his mind with the agony of it. He got little or no sleep

night or day, and as he could take practically no nourishment—that is, nothing at all equal to the needs of the body—he gradually fell away until there was scarcely anything left of him but skin and bone. After a time a hacking cough fixed upon him, and he constantly spat up much matter. At this point his malady had some of the indications of consumption.

For a considerable time Mr. Manning (the patient's name) was confined to his bed, and for nearly a year was unable to leave the house. As a rule he would rise from his bed about noon, and lie on the couch the most part of the day. To show his weakness we need merely say that he could only cross the room by taking hold of the furniture. The physician who attended him for one year said that Mr. Manning had chronic inflammation of the brain, and recommended the application of poultices and fomentations to the head.

"After having been under the doctor's treatment for a year," says Mr. Manning, "I was no better, and he said he could do nothing more for me. I then had another doctor, who said my case was hopeless, and nothing could be done for me. Our Rector's daughter got me several bottles of medicine for consumption from London, but it did no good, and I lingered on in the same state year after year. I was in such pain that I often wished it might be God's will to take me. Several times it was reported that I was actually dying."

"In November, 1892, Mrs. Franklin, wife of the corn merchant, gave me a bottle of medicine which she hoped might do me good. It was called Seigel's Syrup. I had no faith in it, but I began taking it. In a week I felt a little better. My head was easier, I had some relish for food, and what I ate agreed with me. So I kept on with it, and gained a little every day. From that time I never looked behind me, and soon gained two stone in weight. I am now quite strong, and am back to my work. I can eat any kind of food, and am free from all pain. But for this medicine, Seigel's Syrup, I believe I should today be in my grave; and so great is my desire that others may know of the remedy that saved my life, I give full permission to the proprietors to publish my case if they think best to do so."

The above statement is condensed from the more extended legal one in order to save space. The other, however, will soon be published in full in another form. This is signed by Mr. Henry Delph Manning, of 3 High street, Hilguy, near Downham, Norfolk, and has appended confirmatory statements from witnesses of high standing.

Now, we ask, was the doctor right in thinking the case to have been one of cerebral inflammation? No, clearly not, as that nearly always arises from a severe injury to the brain, and is usually fatal in a short time. The head trouble in this case was congestion of the brain, resulting from acute indigestion and dyspepsia. Mr. Manning's true and only disease. When Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured that the brain and other disordered organs recovered health and tone.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday ... June 18 Friday ... Oct. 1
Tuesday ... June 22 Tuesday ... Oct. 12
Friday ... July 9 Friday ... Oct. 22
Tuesday ... July 20 Tuesday ... Nov. 2
Friday ... July 30 Friday ... Nov. 12
Tuesday ... Aug. 10 Tuesday ... Nov. 23
Friday ... Aug. 20 Friday ... Dec. 3
Tuesday ... Aug. 31 Tuesday ... Dec. 14
Friday ... Sep. 10 Friday ... Dec. 23
Tuesday ... Sep. 21

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked *
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... June 15 Tuesday ... Sep. 28
Friday ... June 25 Friday ... Oct. 8
Tuesday ... July 6 Tuesday ... Oct. 19
Friday ... July 16 Friday ... Oct. 29
Tuesday ... July 27 Tuesday ... Nov. 9
Friday ... Aug. 6 Friday ... Nov. 19
Tuesday ... Aug. 17 Tuesday ... Nov. 30
Friday ... Aug. 27 Friday ... Dec. 10
Tuesday ... Sep. 7 Tuesday ... Dec. 21
Friday ... Sep. 17 Friday ... Dec. 31

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui, returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.



AGENTS FOR

The Joseph Dixon
Crucible Co.

Will furnish the following compounds of

GRAPHITE:

Dixon's
SILICA
GRAPHITE
Paint!

For iron roofs, smokestacks, boilers, rails and all iron work exposed to heat, or wet weather; also, for exposed wood work, such as bridges, houses, piles, etc.

Color cards and directions on application.

GRAPHITE is one of the purest forms of Carbon, and is impervious to heat, cold, alkali, salt air, acids and rust, and it is claimed will last longer than any other paint.

Dixon's
AMERICAN
Everlasting
GRAPHITE
Axle Grease

Requires less and will go further than any other make.

Dixon's
Perfect
Lubricator
Is already well-known in the market.

Belt
Dressing.

This contains nothing injurious to belting, but strengthens it and prevents from slipping.



TIMELY TOPICS

JUNE 5TH, 1897.

PURE DAIRY PRODUCTS.

No subject in connection with Dairy-ing is receiving more conspicuous attention, or is apparently more needful of same, than that of the harmful bacteria and disease creating germs existing in milk or capable of development in it. This is especially true of the tuberculin or consumptive germs, the appalling danger of importance of which is rapidly becoming more generally apparent, and has already been made the subject of legislation in many countries.

It is found that the centrifugal separator, and particularly the "Alpha" milk-dividing disc system now used in the DE LAVAL machines, gathers and holds in the bowl of the separator practically all the filth, fibrous and feculent matters contained in the milk, including the bacteria germs, and it is now certain that this feature in the "Alpha" discs is of the most far reaching importance.

The "HUMMING BIRD" or No. 0, the smallest of the De Laval Cream Separators, possesses all the advantages of the larger styles of the "Alpha" machines, and is designed for popular household and small dairy use, from the family buying its milk and wishing to turn part of it into cream or butter as wanted, to the private dairy or farmer having less than 6 to 8 cows. It is extremely easy of operation, being easily capable of use altogether by women and children. Its capacity is 175 pounds.

A larger size is the IMPROVED "BABY" No. 2, intended for dairies of from 5 to 10 or 20 cows; and often used in larger ones. Its capacity is 350 pounds.

Amongst the many advantages to be derived from the use of the De Laval Separator are: Betterment of quality, saving of from 20 to 50 per cent. of cream, saving of skim milk and saving of time, labor and plant.

We are disposing of these at a considerable reduction on former prices, so as to place every dairy farmer in a position to possess one.

We have also CYLINDER CHURNS in four sizes, from \$2.50 upwards.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
286 FORT STREET.

Its
Popularity
Daily
Increasing

Everyone who has been wise enough to take MALT NUTRINE has found that what we have claimed regarding its virtues as a builder and tonic to be true in every particular. The demand for MALT NUTRINE convinces us that the good results obtained by its use are so marked that there is no room to doubt its curative properties.

Everyone

Its range of effectual power is not confined to the sick.

It will be found beneficial if taken instead of Wine, Ale or Beer with your meals. There is nothing finer or better to take along on a journey or picnic as a refreshing drink than MALT NUTRINE.

Benefitted

You must not expect to find a spirituous beverage in MALT NUTRINE. It will not intoxicate you, owing to its low percentage of alcohol, which is less than 2 per cent.

All other preparations of malt have much larger percentages, which render them objectionable.

Readily

If you feel tired and worn out, cannot sleep, have lost your appetite, find it a task to do your daily labor, just try a few bottles of MALT NUTRINE and you will at once agree with the many others who have been benefited by its use, that it has no equal.

TAKE MALT NUTRINE AND NO OTHER.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.



DEMETRIUS RALLI, GREECE'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

Ralli, the statesman who overturned the Delany ministry because of the Greek retreat from Laviosa, is fearless and able and has more power today than the King of Greece himself. Ralli is about 50 years old.

SOME OF OUR HARDWARE LINES

ARE HARD LAID LINES. Made of best cotton, and we have all sizes from as large as a thread to 5-8 inch in diameter. The smaller sizes are used mostly for fish net making; the larger for hammocks, halter ropes, etc. We also have a full assortment of HEMP LINES, CHALK LINES, CLOTHES LINES, and we will make a BEE LINE for you as soon as you enter our store, and try and please you by showing and quoting you prices on goods in any one of our numerous lines of **HARDWARE**.

If you cannot come to our store, just drop us a line; or, easier still, ring us up on the telephone line. We sell **HARDWARE**. It's right in our line.

E. O. HALL & SON.



Cures while
you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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